

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE MARKET! MILL AND LANDS AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM COBEAN, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, On Thursday the 9th of December next, at one o'clock,

A FARM, late the Estate of said deceased, on Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., about half a mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Francis Bream and others, containing

67 ACRES, on which are erected Two Dwelling-houses, (two story,) a STABLE, SPRING-HOUSE, a good SAW-MILL, A CRIST MILL, with two pair of Country Stones, and one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest MINERAL SPRINGS in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house. Also—at the same time and place,

A FARM, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Wm. Wilson and others, containing

150 ACRES, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a one and a half story

Log Dwelling-house, and Double LOG BARN. There are three never-failing springs which water the fields. Also—On both of the above Tracts there are thriving young

Orchards, of Grafted Fruit. Persons wishing to view the premises, will call on Wm. Cobean, residing on the Mill property, or on Samuel Cobean on the other tract. The sale will take place on the Mill Tract. Attendance given and terms made known by

WILLIAM COBEAN, ALEXANDER COBEAN, Executors. Nov. 22. td

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of HENRY WALTER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, On Tuesday the 7th of December next,

THE FARM, late the Estate of said deceased, situate in Mendall township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Binsley, Esq., Joseph Deardoff, Jacob Shank, and others, containing

217 ACRES, more or less. There are about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and about 15 or 20 Acres of White Oak Timber. The improvements are a DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Back Building, a Bank BARN, part Stone and part Log, a Still-house, Smith-shop, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, and Corn-Crib, &c.; also, a TEXANT HOUSE and STABLE on the Farm. There are Two first rate

ORCHARDS, one of 150, and the other of 400 young and thriving Fruit Trees. There is a never failing Spring, and also running water through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon the Administrator, living on the adjoining Farm of Charles F. Kenter, who will show them the same.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known by

JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non. By the Court—Wm. S. Hamilton, Clerk. Nov. 22. td

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

FARM AND WOODLOTS FOR SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 11th of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Bushman, Michael Miller and others, containing Eighty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house, with a cellar under, and a well of water near the door; a large Barn, and other Out buildings, there are a number of Fruit Trees on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation; there are about Ten Acres in Meadow, with a good proportion of Woodland.

FOUR WOODLOTS have been surveyed off the Farm, and will be sold in Lots of from 1 to 5 Acres.

Attendance given, and terms made known on the day of sale by

JACOB SHANER. Nov. 22. td

If the Farm is not sold, it will be Rented on said day.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE TAILORING BUSINESS is wanted immediately by the subscribers. One from the country would be preferred. SKELLY & FISHER. Gettysburg, Nov. 1. td

A. A. U.

THE following gentlemen of our Borough and County, have already enrolled themselves in the American Art Union:

Jas. H. Fainstee, Esq., Wm. W. Wright, Danl. M. Smyser, Esq., Thos. A. Weakley, Wm. R. Sadler, Esq., Benj. F. Gardner, H. J. Stahlie, J. A. Gardner, R. G. Harper, Esq., Prof. W. M. Reynolds, Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Robt. M. Curdy, Esq., Wm. M. Sherry, Esq., D. M. Conaughy.

There are other gentlemen—and no doubt many—who would desire to be enrolled. The Distribution of Paintings, &c., will occur on the day before Christmas, in the Tabernacle, Broadway, New York. The press of business may make it necessary to close the Books very soon.—It will therefore be necessary for persons to enroll themselves immediately, in order to ensure their participating in the privileges of membership, this year.

D. M. CONAUGHY, H. Sec'y A. A. U. Nov. 29.

DRUG & BOOK STORE, GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces that he has just received, at his old-established stand in Chambersburg street, a large and fresh supply of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINT-BRUSHES, Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs, and every variety of articles usually found in a Drug store, to which he invites the attention of the public, with assurances that they will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.

The subscriber has also largely increased his assortment of BOOKS, by an additional supply of Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS, embracing almost every variety of Standard and Popular Literature; also,

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds, GOLD PENS, Pencils, Visiting and Printing Cards, Card Cases, Inkstands, &c., all of which will, as usual, be sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Arrangements have been made by which any thing not included in his assortment will be promptly ordered from the Cities.

S. H. BUEHLER. Oct. 25. 3m

I have at present on hand an excellent assortment of BIBLES, plain and fancy, for school and family use—at very low prices.

OKRIDGE SELECT ACADEMY. (FOR YOUNG LADIES.)

THE terms are believed to be lower at this Institution than at any other offering equal advantages. The course of Studies embraces all the branches usually considered essential to a finished Female Education, including Music, Painting and French. The boarding pupils are admitted as members of the Family of the Principal, receiving from him and his Lady every attention which their Comfort requires, and enjoying all the privileges of Home: such efforts are made to improve their manners, mind and morals, as only parental supervision, exercised on a limited number, will admit. A valuable Library, Apparatus, and Cabinet belong to the Institution. The location is healthful, elevated, and retired. Terms per annum—Board \$80; Bedding, Washing, Fuel and Lights \$20; Tuition \$25—Total for regular expenses, \$125.

The charges for instructions in Music, French and Drawing are very low, and ornamental needle-work is taught without any charge except for materials, which are furnished at the lowest store prices.

Pupils are admitted at any time, but as the Annual Session for the present Academic year has just commenced, it would be to the advantage of those who wish to enter during the year to do so without delay.

The terms for Day Scholars are 15, 20, and 25 dollars. In very bad weather pupils from Town will either be sent for, or a deduction will be made in proportion to the time lost.

Address Prof. H. HAUPT, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 22. 3t

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE. List of New Publications.

ANNUALS FOR 1848, Christian Keepsake; Friendship's Offering; The Gift of Friendship; Christmas Blossoms; The Hyacinth, &c. splendidly bound, richly gilt and illuminated, and illustrated by elegant engravings and original illustrations, with other fine books suitable for holiday presents for the old and young. Our Array at Monterey; Alamo, or the Great and Final Experiment; A Campaign in Mexico, or a Glimpse of Life in Camp, by "one who has seen the Elephant," Graham's, Godley's and Ladies' National Magazines, for December; Pictorial Courier. Brother Jonathan, New York Sun and Yankee Doodle—papers for Christmas and New Year.

For sale by KELLER KURTZ. Nov. 29.

School Books! School Books!

ON hand a large assortment, at very low prices, to which I invite the attention of parents, teachers and pupils. New Publications constantly on hand. Also, an assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, Prints, Toys, Books, and Miscellaneous Books sold by

KELLER KURTZ. Nov. 29.

A NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AND OPENED AT Samson's Clothing Store, in East York street, embracing every variety of Boys' and Men's wear. Call and see them immediately.

MARCUS SAMSON. Nov. 29. 1f

CHEAP STOVES.

ON hand, and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of STOVES, all sizes—which will be sold very cheap. Call and see. GEO. ARNOLD. Sept. 20. 2m

Poetry.

THE VOICE OF LOVE.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

Oh! never speak with angry tone To one within this erring world; Let no vindictive look be shown, Nor be thy lip with passion curled; For man at best is frail as dust, And God alone is truly just.

Speak kindly to the little child, Lest from his heart you drive away The light of love, whose visions mild Are opening like the dawn of day; Force not one cloud across the heaven, A God of love to him hath given.

Speak kindly to each fallen one, Nor harshly judge his sinful deed; There lives no soul beneath the sun That does not of compassion need; Our race is erring at the best, And judgment is not thy behest.

Be kind to all, and thus fulfill Thy first great duty here below; Let words of love our hearts distill, To mitigate thy brother's woe; For though in pride and guilt he swells, His heart its own deep anguish tells.

Miscellaneous.

How to get rid of Care.—If you laugh your cares away, they will be sure to come back again. If you strive to drown them, you will find them amphibious.—They will spawn in the muddy waters of intemperance, and multiply a thousand fold. The better way to get rid of care is to sit down calmly and coolly, and reflect upon the cause of it. If the cause can be removed, see that it is done immediately. If it arises from any bad habit of your own, see that the habit be conquered, cost what effort it may. If it be an unavoidable trouble, then there is only this remedy: "Cast your care on the Lord, for he careth for you."

That is, trust in him. Let no trouble break up your confidence in his goodness. Believe that He will do all things well—and that He will at last bring good out of evil, and light out of darkness; and let this comfort you when every thing else fails.—Boston Trumpet.

Chopping Feed.—As grain when chopped goes farther than when fed whole, by at least 25 per cent., we recommend that all grain fed to horses and cattle should be thus prepared and mixed with cut straw or hay. This saving in the consumption of grain is worthy of being attended to, as it will enable the farmer to sell so much more than he otherwise could, thereby putting so much more money into his pocket. But independent of the saving, by chopping the grain you present it in a form to the stomach of the animal which is easier digested, and which, consequently, tends more to encourage the elaboration of flesh and fat.—Germ. Tel.

Smoked Mutton.—The editor of the Tennessee Farmer declares his preference for the ovine over the bovine or the swinish race. He says on his knowledge of physiology,—which none will dispute,—that a pound of lean, tender mutton, can be procured for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; and that it is infinitely healthier, in summer, especially; and that those who feed on it become more muscular, and can do more work on it, with more ease to themselves. He knows of nothing more delicious than smoked mutton hams.

A Test of Greatness.—The history of the world affords abundant evidence that there is no necessary connexion between a large frame and a great soul. Without naming another individual, Napoleon—"le petit corporal"—is a striking instance that a great man need not be a giant in size.

But there seems to be no instance on record of a man of small dimensions in head, being of much talent. I have some statistics on this subject, obtained from a hat merchant of my acquaintance, which bear upon the point. My only regret is, that the details are not more copious.

The measurement of Napoleon's head, in hatter's phrase, was 7½ inches. The following are those of some of our American statesmen and warriors:

Gen. Washington, 7½ full, do Gen. Scott, do Gen. Taylor, do Gen. Jackson, do Henry Clay, do Martin Van Buren, do Daniel Webster, do John C. Calhoun, do John Quincy Adams, 7½.

[City Advertiser.]

The Height of our Presidents.—Gen. Washington was fully 6 feet; John Adams, 5 feet 10 inches; Thomas Jefferson, 6 feet 2 inches; James Madison, 5 feet 9 inches; James Monroe, full 6 feet; John Quincy Adams, 5 feet 10 inches; Andrew Jackson, 6 feet 1 inch; Martin Van Buren, 5 feet 8 inches; William Henry Harrison, 5 feet 10 inches; John Tyler, 6 feet; James K. Polk, 5 feet 10 inches.

These are heights above the average of mankind, except in Kentucky and Tennessee.

A good temper, a good library, good health, a good wife, and a good newspaper, are five choice blessings.

TOM CORWIN, THE WAGON-BOY.

Many good anecdotes are going the rounds of the newspapers, illustrative of the ready wit, and broad humor, that characterize this favorite son of Ohio; but among them all, we do not remember to have seen in print the following, which was related to us, a few years since, by a communicative old gentleman, who was our fellow passenger for a day, while journeying across the Buckeye State.

At the time when Corwin and Shannon were first arrayed as rival candidates for the gubernatorial Chair of the State, it happened that the former gentleman took passage in a stage coach, from some one of the river towns, for the interior. The only companions of his journey were a smart, genteelly dressed woman, accompanied by a young child, to which she seemed devotedly attached, but which, nevertheless, gave her some trouble. Tom, ever ready in the hour of trial, whether at making speeches, cracking jokes, or tending babies, kindly volunteered his services in keeping the youngster quiet, and the parties soon became sociable. It was not long, therefore, before the lady, feeling the dignity and pride of her station, determined to make herself known to the stranger, by informing him that she was no less a personage than the wife of the Governor.—Corwin was not a little surprised at this announcement, but expressed his gratification in terms of due reverence at having so distinguished a personage as his companion du voyage, and made some allusion to the probable results of the coming contest, still preserving his incognito.

"O," said the lady, "he'll never be elected: why he's nothing but a wagon boy. You don't suppose that the people of this great State will ever condescend to vote for him. A wagoner for Governor—O, it's so funny," and the lady leaned back and laughed till the baby, who had just got quiet, awoke again and screamed like mad.

This changed the conversation, and the day passed off pleasantly and agreeably. At the tavern where the stage stopped to dinner, Corwin was all attention and politeness; assisting the lady to alight, helping her at the table to the choicest cuts, from the various dishes, chucking the "young governor" under the chin, &c. After dinner the journey was resumed, and at evening the parties arrived at a place where they must part; Corwin intending to pass by private conveyance, to the next town; while his lady companion was expecting to tarry at the hotel.

As the stage drove up to the door, it occurred to the waggish candidate that it was not right to go away without making himself known at the end of his journey, more especially as his companion had done so at the outset; so taking the child in one arm, and handing the lady to the ground in the politest manner possible, he led the way to the parlor, followed by her ladyship; there relieving himself of his tender charge by placing it upon the sofa, he introduced himself in these laconic words: "Madam, I am that wagon boy to whom you so gracefully alluded this morning. My name is Tom Corwin. I have, as you see, laid your darling little one on the flat of his back; and you must not be surprised if I should serve his father the same way at the next election."

Corwin was too polite to occasion the lady any embarrassment by stopping to hear an apology, and an hour afterwards he was haranguing the incorruptible freemen of H. and exerting all the might of his eloquence for the fulfillment of the prophecy just before made, to lay Wilson Shannon flat on his back.

How well he succeeded has become a matter of history with which all our readers are doubtless familiar.—Christian Citizen.

A Bull.—An Irishman having been to Scotland, was asked on his return how he liked it? "I will tell you how," said he, "I was sick all the while I was there, and if I had lived there till this time, I had been dead a year ago."

Wisdom allows nothing to be good that will not be so forever; no man to be happy, but he that needs no other happiness than what he has within himself; no man to be great or powerful, that is not master of himself.

Inflated Horse Collar.—A horse collar has been invented in England which must be regarded as a very great improvement. It consists of a tube of India rubber or other suitable substance, inflated with air like a life preserver.—Its advantage is that it fits the horse exactly, easily, without undue pressure on any part, and leaves the breast and joints of the fore-legs free from the sudden and jolting pressure to which the common collar subjects them. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and we hope that this improvement will be generally adopted.

Indian rubber is now used for saddles—to which its elasticity, durability, and other qualities peculiarly adapt it. It has been used for consciences for a long while.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor, the annexation of Mexico to the U. States, can think that it ought to be perpetually governed by military sway.—Certainly no rotary of human liberty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our own revolution, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one and pay the other. Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils, and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the National Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballot box, and by force to compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots?—And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, combined?—Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capita, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota of representation between the two Republics, to be fixed? Where is their seat of common government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the common government, what would be the consequence to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of self-government, and of habits, customs, language, laws and religion, so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and motley government. We should have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other Parties, which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and reproaching the others with thwarting and disappointing them. The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? If our population was too dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great father of rivers, from its uppermost source to the Balize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices, and it includes every variety of climate, which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands, enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to Him to seek, by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of his common children?—If we pursue the object of such a conquest, besides mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous national debt, we should have greatly to augment that debt, by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the national debt of Mexico. For I take it that nothing is more certain than that; if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest, a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we are now bound, in honor and morality, to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound, by the same obligations, to pay the debt of Mexico if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain to man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished, with more sedulous and unremitting care, than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly, in society, when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated

or too greatly magnified in a nation.—Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland, by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but as long as human records endure, all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not worse, stigma. I am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of Christendom. Reputation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us, in the prosecution of the present war, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions.—Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the God-like virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly holding out the olive branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses, and the sterile lands of Mexico.—To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification.—To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed.—For one, I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco, in Upper California. To us, a great maritime Power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime Power, it can never be of much advantage. If we can obtain it by fair purchase with a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever the war ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debts due our citizens, perhaps an equivalent for that Bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the war, which I would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of that harbor.

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the war. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced, by our Government insisting upon a cession from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren province of New Mexico, with its few miserable mines. We bought all the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, besides that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we were entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this war indefinitely for the inconsiderate objects to which I have just referred.

But, it will be repeated, are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of the war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the war on our part entitled us to demand it. Her country has been laid waste, her cities burned or occupied by our troops, her means so exhausted that she is unable to pay even her own armies. And every day's prosecution of the war, whilst it would augment the amount of our indemnity, would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay it. We have seen, however, that there is another form in which we are to demand indemnity. It is to be territorial indemnity! I hope, for reasons already stated, that the fire-brand will not be brought into our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes, in your behalf and mine, to disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on our part, to acquire any





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 6, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

## Distressing Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. WILLIAM SPANGLER, son of Mr. John Spangler, in the neighborhood of Littlestown, aged 21 years, was returning, with the team from the quarry with a load of Limestone—when he fell by some unaccountable means under the wheels of the wagon, which passed directly over his head, causing instantaneous death. No person witnessed the shocking event—and the return of the team without him was the first notice given to his friends. He leaves a young wife and one child, with a numerous circle of friends, to mourn his untimely end.

## The Daily News.

This is the title of a spirited daily Whig paper in Philadelphia, a prospectus of which will be found in another column. It has met with unexampled success since its establishment, and it is hoped will break in upon that locofoco NEUTRAL, the "Ledger."

## Harrisburg Whig.

PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH.—The Editor of the Pennsylvania Telegraph contemplates publishing a daily paper, during the session of the Legislature, at the low rate of \$2 for the session. He will also publish a semi-weekly paper, during the session, at \$2 the session or \$3 a year, and proposes to publish a dollar weekly paper. Address Theo. Penn, Harrisburg.

MESSRS. McCURDY & COITZEN, of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, also propose to publish a daily paper during the session—price \$2 for the session. They also publish the Intelligencer weekly at the low price of \$1 a year.—The daily during the session and the weekly during the rest of the year can be had for \$3.

## Tennessee U. S. Senator.

The Hon. JOHN BELL has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee to be a Senator of the U. States from that State for six years, to end on the 3d day of March, 1853. Mr. Bell was formerly a member, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States. He was Secretary of War during the short Administration of Gen. Harrison, and until the treachery of John Tyler forced him, with the other members of his Cabinet, to retire. The Lancaster Tribune remarks:—"It is somewhat remarkable that of the six gentlemen who composed Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, four have since been elected to the United States Senate, viz. Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Badger and Bell. Of the remaining members, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, will in all probability be elected to the Senate at the approaching session of the Ohio Legislature, and we have seen it stated that Mr. Grant will most likely be elected in place of Mr. Dix, from New York, during the present winter. It will be a long time before Mr. Tyler, whose treachery drove these eminent statesmen into private life for a season, will receive a similar mark of confidence from his own native State."

Congress will assemble to-day at Washington—and from the large number of members that had arrived a few days ago, a quorum would not doubt be had. If an organization can be effected, the President will deliver his Message at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It is a document looked for with considerable interest.

Mr. Alexander W. Russell, (son of Mr. Robert Russell, formerly of Gettysburg,) has returned from Mexico to his father's, in Rockville, Md., in a very feeble condition. He was in Capt. Walker's company. He was taken sick at Perote on the 4th of June, and was unable to be with his company at the battle of Huamantla, where his gallant Captain fell.

Mr. M'CHANCE, of the North American, who was present at the delivery of Mr. Clay's speech, vouches the fidelity of the published to the spoken speech in the following paragraph:—"The speech, as reported by Mr. Clay himself, is substantially correct, and contains no verbal alterations, the same as he pronounced. No sentiment has been added or suppressed, and there is no attempt in it at softening down any portion of the language which he employed. Indeed, knowing, as we do, that he had nothing to guide him but a few hastily noted, the wonderful powers of memory which enabled him to write out so accurately and faithfully what he uttered, astonish us as much, as we were astonished by the vigor, the energy, and the unflinching freshness which, during more than two hours, this man of threescore and ten displayed in its delivery."

And yet this same venerable person had only a few days before, in the prosecution of his professional engagement, addressed a Jury in an other County, for three hours in an important Will case. Acceptable evidence indeed that "his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated." May they long continue bright and vigorous!

10th Rep.

## Donations to Ireland.

It appears from a partial statement made and further estimates, that the value of donations from the U. States to Ireland, in kind and money, private and public, during the last year cannot fall far short of a million and a half of dollars.

It is stated from official documents that there are but 31,000 slaveholders in Kentucky, in a population containing 275,000 whites over twenty-one years of age.

The "fur" of our neighbor of the "Littlestown Visitor" appears to have been "stroked the wrong way"—and considerable "scratching and clawing" has been the consequence. He it appears, only thought Mr. Clay was wrong in his views of the war—and quoted some excellent locofoco authority for the same. To make up for the show of his neutrality this week by quoting from the National Intelligencer a remark about the same speech—that he (Mr. Clay) "now, as ever, counsels his countrymen to the ways of wisdom and the paths of peace and honor." This is what is called neutrality—as the Visitor understands it. As to "measuring lances," we cannot engage in "tilt and tournament" until we know that knightly language and knightly bearing characterize our opponent. Such words as "yelping" and "prating" are not the weapons we contend with.

Mr. Gallatin and the War. A letter, or rather pamphlet, of the venerable Albert Gallatin, upon the Mexican war, its origin, abettors, &c., has just been published. His views and opinions almost second and re-echo those of Henry Clay, upon the same question. As a preliminary to peace, he thinks we ought to evacuate the Mexican territory now in our possession, insisting on no other indemnification than that due before the war began. As to a final arrangement, he says we must wait till peace shall have been restored and angry feelings shall have subsided. At present, the only object is peace.

The universal and intense anxiety to learn the opinions of Mr. Clay on the Mexican War, and the topics connected therewith, is the highest tribute ever paid by the American people to a private citizen, and furnishes the most indubitable evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens in the wisdom and patriotism of the great Statesman. No President's Message, in the most agitating periods of our history, has ever been expected with more anxiety, or read with more avidity, though in the one case, the opinions expressed carry with them only the moral force attached to the name of him who has uttered them, while in the other the authoritative decisions of the most influential department of the Government are embodied. Can the sceptre of power add ought to the fame of a man who divested of all its emblems, and clothed only in the majesty of his great intellect, commands what mere power can never do, the eager and earnest attention of millions of auditors?—Rich. Whig.

Death of James Ross. The last Pittsburg papers announce the death of James Ross, Esq., one of the patriarchs of the city, and one of the early pioneers of the West, and for more than half a century a distinguished and leading member of the Pennsylvania bar. At the commencement of the present century, Mr. Ross occupied a seat in the Senate of the U. States. He was the candidate of the Federal party in this State for Governor on two or three occasions.

On Friday evening week a telegraphic despatch was received at Philadelphia from the banks of the Wabash! An account of the observance of Thanksgiving day, (Thursday) at Vincennes, Indiana, was one of the items communicated. There is now an unbroken connection from Philadelphia to Vincennes, a distance of nine hundred miles!

The York Republican says that the Codorus was, on Wednesday night week, three or four inches higher than on the 8th of October, when it rose to a pitch unequalled for 25 years! The Codorus Navigation suffered great damage, and it is estimated that it will require \$5000 to restore it to navigable order. The flood was very great also in the Conovago. The Susquehanna was also very high. The streams in this section of country were all greatly swollen, but not so much as on the 8th of October. The rain extended over a wide region of country, and in parts of Virginia and Maryland there has been considerable loss.

The late flood caused several extensive breaches in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Williamsport and Shepherdstown. It is thought that it will put a stop to transportation this winter. The new bridge over the Antietam, at Brien's iron works, has again been carried almost entirely away.

The New York Canal was closed at Buffalo on Tuesday last by ice, and at other points the navigation was suspended from the same cause. The late milder weather would probably cause a re-opening of the navigation.

Origin of the War. The New Orleans Delta, in an article on the origin and prosecution of the war with Mexico, takes the following views, which we have no doubt express the opinion of a decided majority of the intelligent portion of the American people.

"We have never" (says the Delta) "concurred in the view embraced by President Polk and his friends, that the real and the just cause of this war was the invasion of our territory by the Mexicans. We regard the statement in Mr. Polk's message that American blood had been shed on American soil as an extravagance—a rhetorical flourish, attributable perhaps, to the excitement of the occasion. The country between the Nueces and Rio Grande never was, in any just sense of the term, Texan or American soil. Texas had claims to it, but those claims were unsettled, unadjudicated."

The Delta, it must be remembered is Democratic authority.

Mr. W. W. Vaux, formerly a peace officer in York was found drowned a week or two ago in the Fido Water Canal a few miles below Wrightsville.

We learn from Buffalo that there has been a heavy gale on the upper lakes. Several vessels were already known to be lost, and it was apprehended that others had met a similar fate.

## For the Adams Sentinel.

Mr. Editor.—One of the first scripture passages that met my eye after reading Mr. CLAY's speech, was the following:—"The words of wise men are heard in quiet more than the cry of him that ruleth among fools. Wisdom is better than weapons of war, but one sinner destroyeth much good."—1 Peter 3, 17, 18.

## A FRIEND OF PEACE.

## Henry Clay.

The gratifying intelligence is announced in the Washington Whig, that the great Statesman of the West purposes to visit Washington this winter, and will probably arrive about the 23d of this month. No man's presence will be greeted with more delight than Mr. Clay's by his hosts of devoted friends. It is said his object is to attend the Supreme Court.

Mr. Clay's Speech. "A great genius," says Waldo Emerson, "is one who gives back to us our own thoughts." There are thousands who will read Mr. Clay's speech and wonder how it can be esteemed so great, since it is only a plain and forcible expression of their own sentiments. They have long thought as Mr. Clay does; they would have expressed themselves just so if they had possessed the faculty of ready and cogent expression. They do not always realize that herein consists the true greatness of Henry Clay. His speeches are all applications of common sense and the most simple obvious truth to the matter under consideration—to the actual and prospective condition of the country. His greatness has nothing of tragedy strut or mystical fog about it. You are quite welcome to forget, while you read, that he is one of the most gifted among orators and illustrious among living statesmen who addresses you; but you cannot be unconscious, though you try never so hard to be so, that a sincere devoted patriot is uttering, from the depths of a generous and fervid soul, counsels which he deems most essential to the safety and well being of his beloved country. You may or may not be conscious that those counsels are the fruits of half a century's observation and experience and of forty years' eminent public service, but you cannot doubt that they are spoken from the fullness of a patriotic and generous heart.—N. Y. Tribune.

Reception of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor is expected to reach New Orleans the second week of December. Committees have been appointed by the Councils of the city, to make suitable preparations for his reception. The Bulletin says, the veteran will receive such a welcome from the whole population of the Crescent City as has seldom or ever been previously witnessed, and he will emphatically be "the City's Guest."

A writer in the National Intelligencer gives an interesting account of a ride of eight hundred miles in eight days, by Col. Fremont, with California domesticated and trained horses. The writer says that these horses eat almost any thing in the way of vegetable food, or even drink, that their master uses, by whom they are petted and caressed, and rarely sold.

Bread, fruits, sugar, coffee, and even wine, (like the Persian horse,) they take from the hand of their master, and obey with like docility his slightest intimation. A tap of the whip on the saddle, springs them into action; the check of a thread rein (on the Spanish bit) would stop them; and stopped short at speed they do not jostle the rider or throw him forward. They leap on any thing—man, beast or weapon, on which their master directs them.

The late freshet in James River, Virginia, has done immense damage. A large amount of corn has been swept off from the low grounds; and a number of splendid bridges carried away, with other serious disasters.

Great Freshet on the Kanawha.—The Philadelphia papers have the following despatch, dated Cincinnati, Nov. 25:—"The Kanawha river, on Friday last, rose 40 feet in thirty hours, overflowing the Salt Works, and destroying one hundred thousand bushels of salt. Great damage was done to the Salt Works—all along the line of the river, and large quantities of valuable timber floated away. The river was still rising fast when last heard from."

The Liverpool packet which sailed on Wednesday from New York, took out about \$100,000 in gold, and the Havre packet about \$50,000 in silver.

The town of Columbus, Indiana, has been destroyed by fire. It was a place containing about 600 inhabitants.

It is supposed that at least 75 lives were lost in the late collision between the two steamboats in the Mississippi. The names of 41 are given.

Gen Taylor was expected to reach New Orleans about the 26th or 27th of November. It would be a great day when "Old Zack" made his appearance, as preparations were made for a great display.

The steamer Acadia, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, took out nearly half a million of dollars in specie.

Mr. Calhoun, in his speech of last February in the Senate, held the following remarkable words:—"Mexico is as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own."

A New American China Manufactory.—A gentleman named Ridgway, from Staffordshire, England, has established a manufactory of China and Queensware, on the Big Sandy River, in Virginia, within a mile and a half of the Ohio. This manufactory is already the nucleus of a new town which is rapidly rising around it.

A New Move.—Gov. Johnson, of S. Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, takes decided ground against the prosecution of the war for purposes of conquest, and thinks that our army should be withdrawn to a defensive line of operations. The Charleston Courier endorses these views of Gov. Johnson; and it is said by Washington letter writers that the Calhoun men generally will fall in with the Whigs and urge the adoption by Congress of Mr. Clay's or some similar resolutions. The partisans of the administration manifest no little uneasiness in view of this new and important development.

A New Candidate. The State of Texas, since its annexation, has become quite bold, and is already pushing forward a candidate for the next Presidency. A locofoco meeting was recently held there, and Gen. SAM HORSTON nominated by acclamation, as the man for the crisis. By the time we get Mexico we may also have for the Presidency some dark-skinned General from that quarter, who will be willing to lord it over the free spirits of the North. If Santa Anna should, in the course of his checkered life, happen to be in favor again about the time a President is to be elected, who knows but he may have a PASS to the White House? Strange things happen in these times of ours!

St. Augustine Church, in Philadelphia county, our readers remember, was destroyed by a mob in 1844, during the serious riots there. A suit was brought by the Trustees of the Church against the County, to recover the amount of damage sustained, and on Monday last the suit was ended, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, of \$48,433.87.

A cargo of 1400 bushels of wheat was shipped last week from Baltimore, for one of the towns on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. This is the reverse order of trade, and is in consequence of the failure of the crops in that section.

The Public works of this State suffered very little by the late freshet in the Susquehanna.

The Haytian man-of-war bark Nautilus was blown up about 3 weeks ago, in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, and ninety persons killed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1847. The speech of Mr. CLAY, on the subject of the Mexican war, is a masterpiece of a master-spirit. It is national—patriotic—great! I have read it deliberately once and again, and I must say that the more I have read it, the more have I admired its great sentiments and its great author.

That speech confers upon HENRY CLAY as much credit for genius, and honor for patriotism, as any speech from mortal lips ever conferred upon any orator and statesman of ancient or modern renown!—It is a clear, luminous chart, giving the true origin and conduct of the war, and pointing out with the clearness of a sunbeam, how and in what manner it ought to be brought to a close. The speech, as a whole, is a beautiful specimen of high, disinterested patriotism, and pure, burning eloquence. It cannot fail to have a thrilling effect upon the

Whigs in all parts of the country, while it commands the reluctant acquiescence of the Locofocos! Even the Administration's official organ cannot help saying some clever things of its author.—"The Union" says:

"Mr. Clay has long led the Whig party. He has been three times for the Presidency; and on two occasions he was the candidate of his party, as he was the champion of its principles. He is, indeed, an extraordinary man. Rising from an humble beginning by the force of his talents, the power of his eloquence, and the energy of his character, he has won his way to the highest honors in our legislative councils, to the head of a great party, and to a distinguished name in the eyes of the world. He is still an extraordinary man. Age has not dimmed his intellect; nor extinguished his ambition. Though in the 71st year of his life, (having been born on the 12th of April, 1777,) he is still capable of great and almost wonderful efforts. How many men, at his time of life, would have been able to go through the scene which he realized on the 13th instant?"

An Incident.—Surgeon Reynolds related to us yesterday an incident, connected with the battle of Huamantla, of a novel and extraordinary character.—Cin. Enquirer.

At the time that the gallant Walker was set upon by the Mexican reinforcements, one of his men was dispatched to watch the approach of the column of Infantry, and by signals to hasten its movements. He ascended the steeple of an immense church, and at a distance of some two hundred feet from the earth, got out upon a platform, some thirty inches in width, which ran round the steeple. Missing his footing he fell upon the platform, and dislocated his thigh—narrowly escaping a fall to the earth.

After the battle was over, the poor fellow's cries attracted attention, and some of his comrades ascended to assist him down again. He was, however, found to be so badly injured, and suffering such intense pain, that it was impossible to remove him until the dislocated bone should be replaced. Surgeon Reynolds ascended for that purpose. In his first effort his hold upon the limb slipped, and losing his own balance, he was very near being thrown to the ground.

He was, however, fortunate enough to grasp a fixture of the steeple, by which he recovered his position, and upon that narrow platform, with the aid of one or two men, replaced the bone in its socket, and the man was carried down and speedily recovered. We doubt very much whether a dislocated limb was ever before set in such a place, and under such circumstances.

A New Move.—Gov. Johnson, of S. Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, takes decided ground against the prosecution of the war for purposes of conquest, and thinks that our army should be withdrawn to a defensive line of operations. The Charleston Courier endorses these views of Gov. Johnson; and it is said by Washington letter writers that the Calhoun men generally will fall in with the Whigs and urge the adoption by Congress of Mr. Clay's or some similar resolutions. The partisans of the administration manifest no little uneasiness in view of this new and important development.

foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, and I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion.

My opinions on the subject of slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrollable and exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter.

In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or repulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate that evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief, even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such, but all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were, to be taught to read, write and cypher.

Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable, in some degree, of enjoying it. After a hard struggle the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would now be nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scene of unmixt benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago, a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the city of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on, amidst extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, without scarcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities, with churches, schools, and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made successful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territory to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative Government. I recently read a message from one of their Governors to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blessed with the smiles of Providence, and, if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil by which He conceals His all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that he designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of her sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native land, by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been had their ancestors never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands in the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most strenuous exertions, but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us, but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only alternative, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might en-

sue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us, by the parent country of Great Britain, against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the colonies. And here it is amongst and amidst us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us.

It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the meantime, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessings of Providence may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the annexation of Texas to the United States is a recent and an obvious one which, if it were wrong, it cannot now be repaired.—Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own, voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creek and the Cherokee Indians, were, by the most exceptionable means, driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi River. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the war of our revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear, I will no longer trespass upon your patience or further tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours' duration, which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

1st. That the present war was brought about by the annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to the objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it, is necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is, confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forbore to express any opinion whatever as to the purposes and objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any thing or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated—

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially, to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union, of the impression, if it any where exist, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg to submit to your consideration and judgment.

Mr. Clay here introduced the Resolutions as published in the "Sentinel" two weeks ago.

Notes by the Editor.—The speech was both interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion, there was tremendous cheering.



# DRUG & BOOK STORE, GETTYSBURG, P.A.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces that he has just received, at his old-established stand in Chambersburg street, a large and fresh supply of

## DRUGS & MEDICINE S PAINT-BRUSHES,

Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs, and every variety of articles usually found in a Drug store, to which he invites the attention of the public, with assurances that they will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.

The subscriber has also largely increased his assortment of BOOKS, by an additional supply of

## Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous

## BOOKS,

embracing almost every variety of Standard and Popular Literature; also, Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds, GOLD PENS, Pencils, Visiting and Printing Cards, Card Cases, Inkstands, &c. &c., all of which will, as usual, be sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Arrangements have been made by which any thing not included in his assortment will be promptly ordered from the Cities.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 25. 3m  
I have at present on hand an excellent assortment of BIBLES, plain and fancy, for school and family use—at very low prices.

## A New Assortment of Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from the City, offers to the public a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. &c.

As I purchased with particular care, I can safely guarantee that my goods are all marked to sell at extremely low prices. And as my great object is to sell for the cash, for the carrying out of that principle, I will sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy purchasers. I have a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Vestings, Ladies' Cloaking, &c.

DRESS GOODS, of all kinds; Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles in great variety.

Some of the very latest style CLOTH CAPS for gentlemen. The best quality of GROCERIES, among which is a superior article of SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES for 12½ cents per quart. A large selection of QUEENWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c., to all of which I invite especial attention, and assure the public that if they will call and examine my stock, that they shall not go away dissatisfied.

TO SMOKERS—I have also received another lot of those Superior and celebrated Segars, at only one cent a piece. Also—a few beautiful GERMAN LONG PIPES.

The best Cheating Tobacco.

F. H. DOWDA.

N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."

Gettysburg, Nov. 15. 1f

## Now is the Time!

## NEW GOODS.

## George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a large and handsome stock of FALL GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The stock consists, in part, of

## CHEAP CLOTHS,

## COATINGS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS,

Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cords, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap;

Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, VERY LOW; also Figured, Plaid, and Plain

## FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also,

Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks,

of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Merinos, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

## ALPACAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—

Rep-Cashmeres, M. Delaines, Gingham,

Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured,

plaid and striped,

with almost every variety of articles for

## LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks,

for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit.

## CHEAP DOMESTICS,

## Queensware, Hardware,

## FRESH GROCERIES,

&c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. Please call—it will do you pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP

STOVES, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 4. 5t

## HOVER'S

## First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become established as a National article, and the following testimonials from Washington City, prove its merits to that distinction:

House of Representatives,

Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.

I state that I have used the Ink, during the present session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hover, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be an article of most excellent quality.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker Ho. Rep.

Patent Office, Washington, D. C.,

February 24, 1843.

Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is entirely approved.

I am, respectfully,

J. W. HAND, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

## Hover's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Bicknell's Reporter will best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hover manufactures 'Adamantine Cement' for joining broken china, glass, &c., we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 57 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

Aug. 9. 6m

## GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

## D. Middlecoff

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods direct from Philadelphia, of the

Latest and most fashionable styles,

which have been purchased for Cash, at the present REDUCED PRICES, and will be offered at very moderate profits—in order to yield QUICK RETURNS.

Ladies will find a beautiful assortment of rich

Dress and Fancy Goods,

very cheap.

Oct. 18. 1f

## THE WAR IN MEXICO

## AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success.

But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; At Marcus Samson's, in York street.

For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity;

In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please.

His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

## SAMSON'S

## Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmeret, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

## FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent, in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8. 1f

## Cheap Watches and Jewelry

At the "Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store," No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18

carat cases and Gold Dial, \$10 00

Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20 00

Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels, 18 00

Silver Leppine Watches, Jewelled, 12 00

Quarter Watches, 8 00

Imitation Quarter Watches, 5 00

Gold Spectacles, 7 00

Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 50

Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3 50

Gold Pens with Silver Pencil & Holder, 1 25

Ladies Gold Pencils, 1 75

Silver Tea Spoons, from \$4.50 per set to 6 00

Gold Finger-Rings, from 37½ cents to 80 00

Watch-Glasses—Plain 12½ cts.; patent 18½

Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Leppines and Quarters lower than the above prices.

Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar-Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Clasp—the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emerald, Turquoise, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Cameos, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.—Also Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Manufacturer of Silverware & Importer of Watches.

No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full Jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19. 6owly

## New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,

Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St. & 56 North Del. Avenue.

Philadelphia, July 26. 1y

## Annals, Gift-Books, Albums,

Letter Clips, Paper Folders, Scrap-Books, Port Folios, &c. &c., for sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Book Store.

Nov. 22.

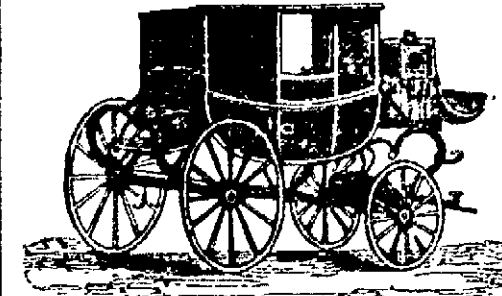
## Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c., can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 14. 1f

## COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

## CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. 1f

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

## ESTABLISHMENT.

## ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

## CLOCKS,

## WATCHES,

## AND

## JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. 1f

## REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

## Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by WM. BELL, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TANNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

## Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23. 3m

## DAVID HEAGY,

## Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22. 1f

## THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

IS published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 64 cents a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 30 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1 75; two weeks for \$2 75; one month \$1; two months \$7; three months \$10; six months \$17; one year \$30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,

Proprietor of National Whig,

Washington, Oct. 18. 6m\$10



## GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF

## JENKINS & COMPANY,

## TEA DEALERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of those excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of ½, 1, and 1½ lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic seal as well as paper envelope for preservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, most delicious TEAS, and at the lowest possible prices.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the GREEN to BLACK TEAS, it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE universally drink BLACK TEAS, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK.

Nov. 1. 3m

## PROTECTION AGAINST

## LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$25 for five years, and \$150 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5. 6m

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adams County.



## Late from Mexico.

The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult., bringing dates from the Capital of Mexico to the 5th ult. All was quiet there. The Mexican Congress had assembled at Queretaro, and it was said another proposal for peace had been made to them by Mr. Trist. Gen. Butler arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th, and would move forward to the Capital in a fortnight with 6,000 men. Nothing positive was known as to the whereabouts of Santa Anna. Many believed him to be secreted near Vera Cruz, waiting an opportunity to depart in the British steamer for Havana.

Among the passengers in the Alabama are Major General Quitman, General Shields, Col. Hardy, Garland, Andrews, Morgan, Ramsay and Burnett; Major Dykeman; Lieuts. Porter and Sweeney, of the New York Volunteers; passed Midshipman Rogers, and George Wilkins Kendall, and numerous other gallant officers.

Major General Quitman leaves Mexico under orders from Gen. Scott, to the effect that this much distinguished and efficient officer should proceed to the United States and report personally or by letter to the War Department. Since his promotion he has had no permanent assignment of a division, and the object of his return is to seek from the government an appointment that will speedily restore him to active service.

Gen. Shields returns to seek health and a recovery from his wounds. Col. Harney comes to recruit. Garland, Morgan, Burnett, Potten, and others, are ordered to join Bragg's Battery immediately.

No less than 210 sick and disabled soldiers came on board the Alabama—three died on the passage; one, Richard M. Manus, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was buried at sea.

A later account says that Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single brigade, are at Tristeira, intending to make an attack upon the next train. Bustamante has a force of 5,000 men at his command near the City of Mexico. Paredes had openly pronounced in favor of his monarchial scheme, seconded by the garrison at Mazatlan. A revolution had broken out at Guadalupe, with the view of elevating Gomez Farias to the Presidency. A sanguinary conflict ensued between his troops and the mob opposed to him, headed by the priests. The latter triumphed, and Gen. Ampudia and other leaders killed. The Mexican population still exhibit an unquenchable hatred for the Americans and express no desire for peace.

Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster.—The Philadelphia Daily News has received the following telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg:

"News has just reached here, by way of the Lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which nearly two hundred human beings have been hurled into an untimely grave.

"On Sunday morning last, the Propeller Phoenix, bound up to the Lakes, was discovered to be on fire, when within nineteen miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and, a fresh wind prevailing, spread with fearful rapidity. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers, and it was impossible amidst the excitement which followed, to make the proper efforts to stay the flames and save the boat.

"There were over two hundred passengers on board, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Mothers crying in frantic madness for their children—wives clinging to their husbands, and crying aloud for mercy from above. Some in desperation plunged into the lake—others in their wild delirium rushed headlong into the flames.

"It was a harrowing spectacle, and humanity shudders at the recital of it. Most of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats, and the rest either perished in the flames, or were drowned. Capt. Sweet, who was lying on a bed of sickness, was saved in one of the boats.

"Those who so miraculously escaped in the boats were shortly after picked up by the steamer Delaware, which have in sight just in time to witness the dreadful fate of those on board the ill-starred Phoenix, but too late to render them any earthly assistance. Every attention was paid to the survivors, by the officers and crew of the Delaware. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were German immigrants."

Later accounts confirm the above sad catastrophe. The number on board was 270—of whom only 30 were saved, leaving 240 who were hurried to destruction in a few moments!

Anti-War Meeting.—A public meeting was held at Cincinnati on the 24th ult., composed of citizens not only of the first respectability, but citizens of all political parties, the object of which was to express its opinions in regard to the causes and character of the Mexican war, and opposition to its further offensive prosecution. Much eloquent speaking took place, and the proceedings resulted in the adoption of a Preamble and Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the war, as "unjustifiable, unnecessary, and unconstitutional;" in opposition to its further prosecution by invasion; and urging the withdrawal of our armies to a proper line, and there await the negotiation of a treaty of peace and boundaries. The resolutions are eloquently and forcibly drawn, and do honor to the ability of the penman and lofty patriotism of the meeting.—*Nat. Int.*

Queer Enough.—It was lately decided in an English Court that the absence of a married man from his wife, for four years, in America, made his wife a widow.

When a man honestly confesses that he was in error, he only acknowledges that he is wiser to day than he was yesterday.

The Patriot's Dog in Battle.—A letter from Capt. Merrill of the Army in Mexico, gives the following touching incidents:

Among the brave and good who have this day fallen was my friend Burwell, of the 5th Infantry. He fell early in the action from a wound in the leg. On the slight repulse of our troops he was inhumanly murdered by the enemy's lancers. His faithful dog—a beautiful pointer, had accompanied him there; he also was wounded. During the action he became separated from his master.—After it had subsided, the noble form of Burwell, manly as in life, was discovered, and beside him, and even licking his face and wounds was his poor dog, who, regardless of his own pain, had sought his generous master in the hour of danger, and there, upon the same field, to die. This affectionate scene touched the hearts of many.

Again, after the fury of the battle was over, I saw a camp-woman, of the infantry, who came upon the field to look for her husband. Almost frantic with despair she ran from one to another to inquire after him, but getting no information she immediately went to search for him among the slain. Passing from body to body, she at length found him—dead. Kneeling over his corpse she endeavored to raise it, but finding life extinct, she gave utterance to shrieks and lamentations truly touching to hear. Her all had fallen. She continued to remain on the field, (under fire of the enemy,) until his lifeless body was carried off, which she followed in the deepest grief. Such is affectionate woman!

A Boston Boy on his own Hook in Mexico.—Many people in State street will remember a lad named Chas. M. Bugbee, who, about seven years ago, acquired celebrity by his enterprise and success in boarding the English steamers, and obtaining the latest papers, which he sold at a handsome advance before the extras could be issued. He is now in the city of Mexico, and acting as the authorized agent of the American Star newspaper. He does not belong to the army, yet has taken part in several of the engagements. In the last battle before the walls of Mexico, he attracted the notice of Gen. Worth, who, after complimenting his good shots, asked him what regiment he belonged to. "None, sir," replied Charley. "I belong to the press." Gen. Worth invited him to call at his quarters the next day. Charley did so, and received from the General a present as a testimonial of his approbation of his gallantry in the battle the day before. It was not a bad idea of Charley, to use his "free pass," as a representative of the press, for such a patriotic purpose.—*Boston Post.*

The Connellsville Railroad.—The famous Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, which, it will be remembered, passed the Legislature rather obscurely, and was designed to defeat the Central Railroad project, was dissolved a few days ago in the greatest confusion. The supplemental act, authorizing the Company to construct a railroad westward from Pittsburg to the Ohio line, was, after much wrangling, agreed to be carried out.

Pauperism in Boston.—The expense of supporting the Boston almshouse for the last year was \$32,000. It has had during that time 2,494 inmates, of whom 1,396 were emigrants. In the same period of time the overseers of the poor have expended in out-door relief to the poor about \$18,500, aiding 2,456 persons. The Deer Island hospital for sick emigrants was opened about the first of June, and up to November 1st, received 1,765 patients; 248 have died, and 350 remained in the hospital. During the past year the Boston lunatic hospital has had 284 patients, of whom 157 were State paupers, foreigners 127.

Emigrants at Boston.—About 25,000 alien passengers have arrived in Boston by water within the year, and probably some 5,000 to 10,000 via other States.—Two-thirds or three-fourths of these emigrants must have left, else Boston would be more crowded than it now is.

A Hoggish Conveyance.—A farmer of St. Albans, Vermont, recently made a grand entry into that place, mounted on a small cart drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds who were soon drawn together to witness this uncommon spectacle. After making the tour of the market place three or four times, he went into the wool-pack yard, had his swinish cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours, while he dispatched his business as usual at the market, when they were put to and driven home again, multitudes cheering him. This man, it is said, has only had these animals under training six months. A gentleman on the spot offered him \$240 for the concern as it stood, but it was indignantly refused.

A Peaceable Community.—The Court of Common Pleas for the county of Barnstable, Mass., held its annual session lately. The Judges took their seats; the chaplain prayed; the full complement of grand and petit jurors; a melodious crier and a bar full of lawyers qualified to maintain either side of any cause—yet, after all, not a single case, criminal or civil, was found for the jury! In six months not two men could be got to go to law with each other, and nobody had committed a crime that required a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

Origin of the name Whig.—In the 16th century there arose in England a party opposed to the King, and in favor of a Republican form of Government, in which the People would have a voice. This party adopted as their motto, "We Hope In God," and the initials of each word, combined, read WHIG, and were used to designate the party. Thus the word WHIG originally meant opposition to Kings and Monarchies, friendship for the very form of government under which we now exist. What is remarkable, it originated in England two centuries before our Revolution.

Dr. Graham, the vegetable diet man, has begun to eat meat at Northampton, his health having become very poor under the system which he preached and practiced.

It is said, that when the road to the city of Mexico shall be opened, upward of twenty millions of dollars worth of merchandise will be thrown into the interior.

Preserving the Dead—a new mode.—Mr. James T. Scofield, chemist, 168 Division street, New York, has discovered a method of preserving bodies from decomposition after death, without removing the internal parts.

Yankee Notions.—Among the exports from Boston last week, we notice a cargo of ice, destined to Colombo, Ceylon, with 25 refrigerators. This last, we believe, is a new article of export to the eastern world.

The New York Mirror states that Mr. Kirk lately preached on Sunday evening at the Church of the Pilgrims, in that city; and when Heber's Missionary Hymn was given out, upwards of two thousand people present joined in the exercise and sang it from memory.

It is a true position, that the more school houses there are in a commonwealth, the fewer prisons will be needed.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour,	6 12 to 6 25
Wheat,	1 32 to 1 37
Rye,	90 to 93
Corr,	58 to 67
Oats,	35 to 42
Beef Cattle,	4 00 to 6 25

**MARRIED.**  
On the 2d inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. GEORGE C. KEIDLE, Sergeant U. S. A., to Miss CATHERINE SACHS, of this place.  
On the 26th ult., by F. G. Hoffman, Esq., Mr. PETER STROMBAUGH, to Mrs. BARBARA CARBAUGH—both of Franklin township.  
On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. JOEL V. HOLLEBAUGH, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ANNA REBECCA HERGESHEIMER—both of Frederick, Md.

**DIED.**  
In Hanover, on Tuesday last, after a painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH SKINNER, wife of Luther H. Skinner, Esq., in her 70th year.  
At his residence near Greentown, on the 20th ult., Mr. SAMUEL McLANAHAS, in the 73d year of his age. Seldom has the grave closed upon the remains of a more excellent, worthy and upright man.

## IMPROVED VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

THE prices, terms, &c., of the following desirable tracts of land may be learned, if application by letter or otherwise be made to the undersigned:—  
7 Farms in Berkeley Co., containing 220, 157, 201, 250, 301, and 2 of 125 Acres each.  
2 in Jefferson Co., of 600 and 180 A.  
6 in Morgan Co., of 238, 180, 216, 326, and 2 of 201 A. each.  
2 in Frederick Co., of 340 and 438 A.  
1 in Fauquier Co., of 466 A.  
3 in Rockingham Co., of 125, 800 and 1,000 A.  
1 in Rappahannock Co., of 400 A.  
1 in Wood Co., (near Parkersburg,) of 220 A. &c. &c.

No charge will be made for furnishing a full description of any or all the above Farms, or any others I may have for sale; and I would respectfully call the attention of all those in search of good Farms, to my Agency, as I will be enabled to supply them with prime lands at from \$2.50 to \$55 per Acre.  
Prompt attention will be given to all communications (post-paid) addressed to  
H. K. GREGG,  
Martinsburg, Berkeley co., Va.  
P. S.—Persons who intend visiting Virginia for the purpose of purchasing Land, would probably facilitate their object, and save money, by giving me a call.  
Dec. 6.

## SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

**CLOSING BUSINESS!!!**  
**A Great Chance for Bargains!!!**  
I HAVE determined to quit my present business, and will sell off my whole stock at astonishingly low prices. My stock is well assorted, comprising every thing in the DRY GOODS and FANCY line: the best GROCE-RIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c. When every thing will be sold at the lowest rate, it is unnecessary to particularize in an advertisement. It is certain that all persons will find amongst my goods something to suit them, and it is not the less certain that prices shall not be in the way to prevent a sale. The present opportunity is a rare one, for my stock was purchased at the very lowest market prices, and it consists of the best quality articles. I have no old or damaged goods on hand; so all who will call on me may be assured of buying first-rate goods and at the greatest reduction of prices.  
To every body, I say come and buy my Goods, and you will find that you will save a great deal of money, by so doing. To any person wishing to begin business, the present chance is a good one, for I would dispose of my stock, entire, to a great advantage to the purchaser.  
E. H. DOWRA,  
N. B. I have a few LIQUORS, very cheap.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 6.

**PERFUMERY & FANCY GOODS.**—A large supply of French Perfumery, comprising all the new varieties, with many new and Fancy Articles—for sale by  
KELLER KURTZ.  
Dec. 6.

## THE DAILY NEWS.

THE unexampled success which has thus far attended the News Establishment, encourages the proprietors to spare no exertions to make the Daily News a paper which shall be second to none of its contemporaries in Philadelphia. They will make it their especial aim to impart a dignified and high moral tone to the paper, and to exclude from its columns every thing of an indelicate or offensive nature. They have the most ample resources, in every respect, to enable them to give to its readers the latest and most accurate local, foreign and domestic intelligence, and also full and reliable accounts of the Markets and Commercial news generally.

The Daily News will continue to advocate Whig principles as originally expounded by the Fathers of the Constitution, and adopted by the accredited organs and champions of the Whig cause at the present day. It will urge the holding of a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, and will battle, with all the ability, zeal and energy it can command, to secure the triumphant election of the nominees of that Convention.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers, single copies will be furnished at \$4.00 per annum. Twelve or more copies, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post-office, will be sent at the rate of \$3.00 per copy.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS will be issued from the same office, from and after the first of January next, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week, and will contain the same matter as the Daily, including the news of the day on which it is issued.

The regular subscription price will be \$3.00 for a single copy; four copies, \$2.50 per copy; ten copies, \$2.00 per copy.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS published at the same office, on every Saturday morning, is a cheap Family Paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following low terms: One copy, \$1; six copies, \$5; thirteen copies \$10; twenty copies, \$15; twenty-seven copies, \$20, &c.

**Die Wochentliche Neufketten.**  
A weekly German Newspaper, devoted to the advocacy of sound Whig principles, and to the dissemination of local, foreign and domestic intelligence, will be published from and after the first of March next.

TERMS.—One copy, \$1.50; four copies, \$5; ten copies, \$10.

If in no case will either of the above papers be forwarded unless payment be made in advance; and no paper will be sent after the expiration of the time, unless the subscription is renewed.

Money remitted through the mail, will be at the risk of the publishers. Notes of all specie-paying Banks, in any part of the Union, will be received in pay.  
PAXSON, SANDERSON & KILLINGER.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

**Blue Dicks.**  
THERE will be a stated meeting of the company, at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on Saturday the 11th of December inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.  
At the last meeting of the Company, it was moved and adopted, that all those who signed the original agreement to become members, be permitted to do so, by signing the constitution at any time before or at the next stated meeting, without the formality of an election.  
Dec. 6.

**DIARY FOR 1848.**—Stewart's Diary for 1848, or Daily Register for the use of Private Families or Persons of Business, containing a blank for every day in the year, for the record of interesting daily occurrences and future engagements—for sale at the Book-store of KELLER KURTZ.

**WAVERLY NOVELS.**—54 volumes, bound in 5, for \$2.50—at the cheap Book & Stationary Store of KELLER KURTZ.

**TOBACCO AND SEGARS.**—A variety of superior Cavendish, Plug, Congress and Fine cut Tobacco, also Segars of all prices and qualities, the best in the State—just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by KELLER KURTZ.

**ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.**—Just received a variety of splendidly Illustrated Books, by KELLER KURTZ.

**SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.** of every variety, constantly on hand at the Cheap Book-store of KELLER KURTZ.

**MEXICO & HER MILITARY CHIEF-TAINS.**—A few copies of the above work just received and for sale by KELLER KURTZ.

**Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.**  
FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX!  
THE Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills—Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Singing in the Ears relieved by the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Headache and Giddiness cured by using the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should freely use the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills. Persons in want of a Pill that is purely Vegetable, and is warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, should use the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.  
Price 25 cts. per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.  
For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.  
The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg, Dec. 5.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**  
**A DAILY LINE**  
BETWEEN  
**Gettysburg and Baltimore.**

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing that they have completed their arrangements for running a

**NEW DAILY LINE.**  
between Gettysburg and Baltimore, via Littlestown, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior and elegantly built

**Troy Coaches,**  
have been put on the route, which, together with trusty and accommodating drivers, they feel assured must give entire satisfaction to the Travelling Public.

The line will run through daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving regularly at 7 o'clock, A. M.  
JOHN L. TATE & CO.  
Sept. 20.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 18th of December next, on the premises,

**Eighty-three Acres**  
OF

**MOUNTAIN-LAND,**

Late the Estate of JAMES SMITH, deceased, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles from Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Musselman, John Waugh, Wm. McCurdy, Wm. Scott and others, and near the road leading to the Cold Spring.

The Land will be sold in Lots of from 7 to 13 Acres each.

Two of the Lots are covered with heavy Chestnut Oak, and the others with prime Chestnut Timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

THE HEIRS.  
Nov. 22.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday the 24th of December next, **FIVE ACRES OF LAND.**

more or less, late the Estate of IGNATIUS FELTY, deceased, situate in the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Hoffman, Mr. Strubinger, and fronting on the Gettysburg Turnpike.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY J. KUHN,  
Guardian of the Heirs.  
By the Court—Wm. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.  
Nov. 22.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,  
On Saturday the 18th day of December, 1847, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

**A TRACT OF LAND,**  
situate in Hamilton and Liberty townships, Adams county, Pa., containing

**200 ACRES,**  
more or less, on which are erected

**A TWO STORY DWELLING-HOUSE,**  
(part log and part stone,) a

**GRIST MILL,**  
with two pair of Burrs, and one pair of Country Stones, a SAW MILL, a Stone BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other outbuildings. Also, a TENANT HOUSE, a well of water near the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Said property is situate on Middle Creek, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Eiker, Wm. Loudon, and others. Also—a tract of

**Mountain Land,**  
CONTAINING

**200 ACRES,**  
more or less, adjoining lands of John Musselman, Robert Slemmons, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of MARTIN NEWMAN, deceased, at the time of his decease, with notice to widow, heirs, and terre-tenants.

—A L S O—  
A TRACT OF

**Mountain Land,**  
situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing

**128 ACRES,**  
more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Baker, Lawrence Sheffield and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of HENRY WEAVER, with notice to Frederick Herr, as terre-tenant.

—A L S O—  
A TRACT OF

**Mountain Land,**  
situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bear and others, containing

**93 ACRES,**  
more or less, on which are erected a two-story

**Log Dwelling-house;**  
a one and a half Story Log DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN; a LOG STABLE, with Threshing-floor, Sheds, &c., and also a LOG STABLE.

A portion of this Tract (about 20 Acres) is covered with Timber; about 12 Acres of Meadow; a small Nursery; the balance is in a good state of cultivation, with Springs through the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of JOHN STEWART.  
Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's sale, will have to pay ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale.  
BENJAMIN SCHRIEVER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,  
November 22, 1847.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, viz.:  
The account of William Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Miller, deceased.  
The third account of William Albright, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Eyster, deceased.  
The account of Anthony Deardorff and Samuel Deardorff, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Deardorff, deceased.  
The second and final account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.  
The account of George Heagy and William Gitt, Testamentary Trustees of Mary Ann Heagy.  
ROBERT COBEAN, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
Nov. 22, 1847.

**STRAY HEIFER.**

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams county, sometime in October last, a White and Yellow Spotted HEIFER, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
JACOB WEIKERT.  
Nov. 22.

**STRAY SHEEP.**

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, about the 1st of July last,

**FOUR SHEEP,**  
2 old ewes and 2 lambs—a slit in each ear—the ewes have black legs and black about the head; a small bell on one of them.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
DAVID WARREN.  
Nov. 22.

**STRAY HEIFER.**

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams county, some time ago, a Red and White HEIFER, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
PETER BEUTLER.  
Nov. 22.

**D. McCONAUGHY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.  
D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as  
**AGENT AND SOLICITOR**  
**For Patents and Pensions.**  
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, April 5.

## VALUABLE STORE HOUSE

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
NOW there is a rare chance for Merchants to get one of the most valuable situations for business in the State. The subscriber will expose to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 8th of January, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, his

**Valuable Property,**

on which he now resides, situated in PETERSBURG, (Y. S.) Adams county, Pa., on the corner of Main and Harrisburg streets. The Buildings are first-rate. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. McCREARY.

N. B.—If the above named property is not sold on or before the 8th of January, it will be FOR RENT.

He would also inform the public that he has a splendid assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
which he will sell off at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices and great bargains.

**NOTICE.**

I AM going to Schuylkill county to commence the Coal Mining business, (I want money,) and give notice to all persons indebted to me to call immediately and settle the same. If their accounts are not settled on or before the first day of February next, they will not blame me if they find them in the hands of an Officer.

JOHN B. McCREARY.  
Petersburg, (Y. S.) Nov. 22.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,**  
**DENTIST.**

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Forry's Hotel.  
Nov. 22.

**TAX COLLECTORS,**  
**TAKE NOTICE.**

ALL TAXES on Duplicates in hands of Collectors at the present time will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January, 1848. On all Taxes unpaid after that date, 6 per cent. interest will be charged according to law.

JOSEPH FINK,  
A. HEINTZLEMAN, } Comm



# THE WAR IN MEXICO AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talk about has been, you know,  
The famous battles in Mexico;  
None more dispute, but must confess,  
The glory of our arms success.  
But mightier victories than these  
Have long been made with greater ease;  
Victories triumphant and complete,  
At Marquis Samson's, in York street.  
For clothing cheap there's none dare try  
To rival him in quantity;  
In style and make, and fit and ease,  
His patrons he is sure to please.  
His stock is great, his prices small,  
Who would buy cheap had better call.

## SAMSON'S

**Clothing and Variety Store,**  
nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where  
the largest and best assortment of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in  
Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is un-  
necessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate  
the different articles comprising the assortment,  
which includes every variety of Boys' and  
Men's Apparel, such as—superfine Cashmere,  
and Cloth DRESS COATS and CLOAKS; fine  
and elegant Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain  
and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cas-  
siner PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet,  
Plain, and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts,  
Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs,  
Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a  
large variety of—

## FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives,  
Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Porcelains, Dish-shades,  
Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Negliges,  
Pinks, &c. &c.  
Having purchased, at unusually large  
supply of Goods for Cash, and having deter-  
mined to sell on the Cash and One Price princi-  
ple, I have put down my Goods to the lowest  
prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low  
rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in pur-  
chasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call  
and examine the splendid assortment now open-  
ing by

MARCUS SAMSON.

## A New Assortment of Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from  
the City, offers to the public a well-selec-  
ted stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groce-  
ries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. &c.  
As I purchased with particular care, I can  
safely guarantee that my goods are all marked  
to sell at extremely low prices. And as my  
great object is to sell for the cash, for the carry-  
ing out of that principle, I will sell at prices  
that cannot fail to satisfy purchasers. I have  
a good assortment of—

Cloths, Cassimere, Cassinets & Vest-  
ings, Ladies' Clothing, &c.  
DRESS GOODS, of all kinds; Shawls, Hosiery  
Gloves, and Fancy Articles in great variety.

Some of the very latest style CLOTH CAPS  
for gentlemen. The best quality of GROCER-  
IES, among which is a superior article of SU-  
GAR HOUSE MOLASSES for 124 cents per  
quart. A large selection of QUEENSWARE,  
HARDWARE, &c. &c., to all of which I invite  
special attention, and assure the public that  
they will call and examine my stock; that they  
shall not go away dissatisfied.

TO SMOKERS. I have also received an-  
other lot of those Superior and celebrated Sa-  
gars, at only one cent a piece. Also—a few  
beautiful GERMAN LONG PIPES.  
The best Chewing Tobacco.

P. H. DOWRA,  
No. 25, Corner of the Diamond.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 15.

## Now is the Time!

## NEW GOODS.

## George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a  
large and handsome stock of FALL  
GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public  
in this place. They have been selected with  
much care, bought upon the very best terms,  
and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to  
please. The stock consists, in part, of—

## CHEAP CLOTHS,

COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSINETTS,  
Jeans, Vests and Velvet Corsets, Pilot  
and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap;  
Plain, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety  
for Ladies' Cloaks, very low; also Figured,  
Plain, and Plain

## FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with  
Trimnings to suit—very cheap; also,  
Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks,  
of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets,  
with Trimnings to suit; plain French and  
English Merinos, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods,  
every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

## ALL ABOARD!

superior and very cheap. Also—  
Rep. Cashmires, M. Delaines, Ginghams,  
Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured,  
plaid and striped,  
with almost every variety of articles for

## LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Ital-  
ian Silks,  
for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit

## ALL DOMESTICS,

Queensware, Hardware,  
FRESH GROCERIES,  
&c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices that  
cannot be beat. If you call—it will do you  
pleasure to show the Goods and give you BAR-  
GAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP  
STOVES, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 4.

## THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
OFFICE in the Southeast Corner of the  
Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B.  
Kurtz and R. W. McCreary's Store.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,  
PRESENTS his respects to his friends and  
informs them that he has made arrange-  
ments to continue to practice as usual in the  
Court of Adams county, under the new regula-  
tion of the times for holding term.

# DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,  
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments  
for the very liberal patronage which has  
been bestowed upon him, and for the  
information his friends and customers, and the  
public generally, that he still continues the  
CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street,  
at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate  
Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-  
making, commenced the CHAIR MAKING,  
and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs  
at as reasonable rates as at any other establish-  
ment in the place, and of as good quality, made  
of the best materials and by one who under-  
stands his business.

All kinds of Carriages and Buggies will be  
taken in exchange for Furniture, and the high-  
est market price given.  
COFFINS will be made at the shortest  
notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as  
usual.

DAVID HEAGY,  
Gettysburg, March 22.

## REMOVAL.

ASAIAH J. CULP respectfully informs his  
friends and customers that he has re-  
moved his  
**Tailoring Establishment**  
to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Bell,  
deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TANNERY,  
in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to  
attend to the orders of all who wish to have  
work done up in fashionable style, and at low  
rates. Arrangements have been made to re-  
ceive the

## Finest Fashions.

from Philadelphia and New York, so that cus-  
tomers can rely on having their garments made  
in the most approved styles.  
Country produce will be taken in ex-  
change for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

## ABER FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public generally, that he has re-  
moved his Clock and Watch Establishment from  
Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand  
formerly occupied by James M. Jones, deceased,  
where he will be pleased to wait upon all who  
may favor him with their custom. He will  
keep on hand a general assortment of—

## CLOCKS,

WATCHES,  
AND  
JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the  
most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c.  
will be repaired at the most reasonable prices,  
and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Hav-  
ing been engaged in the business for a number  
of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular  
attention to his customers, to merit a share of  
public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

## OLIVER EVANS'

Salamanca, Fire and Thief proof  
**IRON CHESTS,**  
WARRANTED equal to any other make,  
and have never been injured by fire  
or burglary in a single instance. He also  
keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests,  
made of lighter iron, at low prices.

LETTER-COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS,  
TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.  
DRUGGISTS PRESSES,  
EAGLE GLASS PAPER,  
PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.  
PACKING LEVERS,  
HOISTING MACHINES,  
REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,  
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

## REFRIGERATORS.

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER,  
MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary  
purposes.

## WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER  
FILTERS, for Purifying water that is  
brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals,  
or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices,  
at the Warerooms, No. 61 South Second Street,  
two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.  
Oct. 4.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

## COLLIN'S CELEBRATED

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.

TWO SILVER MEDALS awarded at the  
Fair of the Franklin and American In-  
stitutions for the best and most artistic speci-  
mens of Daguerreotype Portraits.

The recent improvement made by the sub-  
scribers, and which is peculiar to their estab-  
lishment alone, viz. an Upper Light, has re-  
ceived the highest commendations from the  
Press, and also written testimonials from the  
first Artists in the country, as to its great su-  
periority over the usual Side Light. The pecu-  
liar advantage of this Light is that the Natural  
Expression of the Eye can be obtained now  
more perfectly than heretofore.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS  
are respectfully invited, whether desiring Por-  
traits or not, to visit our spacious Galleries,  
probably the largest and most extensive in the  
U. States, and examine for themselves the as-  
tonishing improvements made by the subscri-  
bers in this wonderful Art.

T. P. & D. COLLINS,  
Proprietors of the City Daguerreotype Estab-  
lishment, No. 100 Chestnut st., 2 doors above  
Third, South side.

## LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partner-  
ship for the practice of the Law, will  
attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will  
visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank  
and Public Offices, where one of the firm may  
at all times be found, and where communica-  
tions will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,  
R. C. M'CREARY.

Watches, of all kinds, will be cleaned  
and repaired at the shortest notice, at  
FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in  
Gettysburg.

July 19.

# COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors,  
respectfully informs the public that he  
continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS,  
in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in  
York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where  
he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

## CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.  
all of the best materials, and by the best  
workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH,  
Gettysburg, April 20.

## HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.  
THIS Ink has for a long while become es-  
tablished as a National article, and the  
following testimonials from Washington City,  
prove its merits to that distinction:

House of Representatives,  
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.  
I state that I have used the Ink, during the  
present session of Congress, manufactured by  
Joseph E. Hover, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I  
have found it to be an article of most excellent  
quality.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker Ho. Rep.  
Patent Office, Washington, D. C.,  
February 24, 1843.

St. Your Black Writing Ink has been used  
in this Office since October last, and is entirely  
approved.  
J. W. HAND, Chief Clerk.  
Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

Hover's Adamantine Cement.  
The following from Bicknell's Reporter will  
best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hover manufac-  
tures 'Adamantine Cement' for joining broken  
china, glass, &c.; we have tried the article and  
found it to be excellent."  
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufac-  
tory, No. 37 North Third Street, opposite Cherry  
Street, Philadelphia, by  
JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

Aug. 9.

## PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection  
Company, being incorporated by an Act of  
the Legislature, and fully organized and in op-  
eration under the direction of the following  
Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas.  
Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller,  
Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel  
Galbraith, Sam'l. Tritt, Abraham King, Adams,  
John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear,  
call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumber-  
land and Adams Counties to the cheapness of  
the rates; and the many advantages which this  
kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a mem-  
ber of the company and takes part in the choice  
of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than  
is necessary to meet the expenses of the Com-  
pany, and indemnity against losses which may  
happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals  
is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must  
give his premium note for the cheapest class at  
the rate of five per cent, which will be \$50  
on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2  
50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy,  
and no more unless loss be sustained to a  
greater amount than the funds on hands will  
cover, and then no more will be required than  
a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper  
than those of other companies, except such as  
are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

The following named gentlemen have  
been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:  
Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,  
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Strasburg townsh.

Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millersville.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

## New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in  
Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to  
call the attention of purchasers of IRON and  
STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish  
Norwegian, Refined, Cubic and Common English  
Iron, which they now have and are constantly  
receiving from Europe direct. Also, American  
Iron, consisting of Hov, Band, Scroll, &c. Eng-  
lish, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small  
Round and Square Iron, from 3/16ths and up-  
wards; Boiler and Fine Iron, Horse Shoe and  
Nail Rods, Lead Iron, various sizes; Locomo-  
tive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-  
Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from  
best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear  
Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest  
rates, for cash, or at six months for approved  
reference, and to which they invite the attention  
of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on  
commission, on which advances will be made.  
FAIRB & BRINK,  
Iron and Steel Merchants,  
117 North Water St., & 64 North Del. Avenue  
Philadelphia, July 26.

## LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,  
LATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making  
Gettysburg his permanent place of resi-  
dence, and to pursue the practice of the  
Law. He has made arrangements with his  
former associates, Messrs. Reed, of Carlisle, to  
his aid and assistance in all such cases as may  
require it. He will be found at all times at  
his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite  
the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his  
lodgings, at the Hotel of James M. Cosh.

Nov. 1.

## FOR RENT,

A House in West York-street  
Inquire of  
MARCUS SAMSON  
Nov. 2

# GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY



THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the  
sale of those excellent TEAS—has received  
and will be kept supplied with a full assortment  
of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and  
qualities; and which it is confidently believed  
will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this  
community, over all other Teas. They are in  
neat packages of 1, 4, and 1 lb. each, labelled  
with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with  
a metallic seal as well as paper envelope for preser-  
vation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in  
each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects  
the Teas) learned this difficult business of the  
Chinese themselves, having resided among them  
many years, at Canton, engaged in the trade.  
Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability  
of the House is unquestionable, and may be  
relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also,  
most delicious TEAS, and at the lowest possi-  
ble prices.

At this period, when the public taste is under-  
going a change from the GREEN to BLACK TEA,  
it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE  
universally drink BLACK TEA, considering the  
GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK,  
Nov. 1.

## Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.  
THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of  
Burthen Cars between PHILADEL-  
PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of  
all kinds of Freight to or from York and the  
adjacent Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30  
cents per hundred.  
Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more,  
25 cents per hundred.  
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-  
dred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.  
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-  
licited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 305 Mar-  
ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.  
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-  
joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,  
York, April 20.

## TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy  
FOR THE Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of  
Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping  
Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and  
all other Pulmonary complaints, and other dis-  
eases which have a tendency to produce Con-  
sumption. It serves also as an effectual deces-  
sor of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara-  
tion, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound,  
Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane,  
Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Pilech Ash,  
&c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the sys-  
tem from those distressing affections that tend  
to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi-  
cine is its cheapness, the public not being im-  
posed upon by the enormously high prices  
which are generally exacted for Patent and oth-  
er medical preparations. Each Package con-  
tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and  
Variety Store of the subscriber in West York  
street, one square from the Court-house, and  
next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be  
had at S. FOXNEY'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Ba-  
kery, and is prepared to supply parties at the  
shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER,  
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

## NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,  
WOULD respectfully make known to the  
public that they have opened a WINE  
AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly  
kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,  
on the south side of Main street, a few doors  
west of the Market House, and adjoining the res-  
idence of Charles A. Bantz, beg leave to in-  
vite the public to call, and to select from the  
large stock of choice and well selected as-  
sortment of—

Wines, Brandies, Gins,  
RUMS, WHISKEYS,  
CORDIALS AND BITTERS  
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those  
who may need articles in their line to give them  
a call, as they are confident that they can please  
them both as regards quality and price, great  
care having been taken in the selection of their  
stock.

York, Feb. 23.

## Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin  
House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-  
fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.  
Dec. 23.

## Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRA-  
ZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in  
Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to  
Mr. Buehler's Drug Store, where a new lot of  
beautiful 24 hour and 24 day CLOCKS have just  
been received from the City. They are of the  
best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give  
us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

## Blacksmithing,

In all its branches, will be attended to by  
good workmen, at the Foundry of the sub-  
scriber.

THOMAS WARREN  
Gettysburg, Dec. 1.

# THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

Published in the City of Washington, eve-  
ry day at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—  
and served to subscribers in the City; at  
the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria  
and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 4  
o'clock, and by mail to the rest of the country  
on Monday morning.

Whig, G. L. Gillespie, Esq., or his order. It is  
also mailed to every part of the United States  
for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable  
in advance. Advertisements of 10 lines or less  
inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for  
75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1.75;  
two weeks for \$2.75; one month \$4; two  
months \$7; three months \$10; six months  
\$17; one year \$30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name  
indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the  
Whig party of the Union on every question of  
public policy. It advocates the election to the  
Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the  
decision of the Whig National Convention. It

makes war to the knife upon all the measures  
and acts of the Administration deemed to be  
adverse to the interests of the country, and ex-  
poses without fear or favor the corruptions of  
the party in power. Its columns are open to  
every man in the country for the discussion of  
political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the  
National Whig will be devoted to publications  
upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful  
Arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statis-  
tics, &c. Choice specimens of American and  
Foreign Literature, will also be given; includ-  
ing Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Pat-  
ents issued by the Patent Office will likewise  
be published—the whole forming a complete  
family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG,  
one of the largest newspapers in the United  
States, is now made up from the columns of the  
Daily National Whig, and is published



foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, and I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion.—My opinions on the subject of slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or repulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate that evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such, but, all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cypher.—Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable, in some degree, of enjoying it. After a hard struggle the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would now be nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scene of unmixcd benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago, a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the city of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on amidst extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, without scarcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities, with churches, schools, and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made successful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territory to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative Government. I recently read a message from one of their Governors to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blessed with the smiles of Providence, and, if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil, by which He conceals His all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that He designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native land, by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been had their ancestors never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands in the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most strenuous exertions, but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us, but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only alternative, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might en-

sue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us, by the parent country of Great Britain, against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the colonies. And here it is amongst and amidst us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the meantime, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessings of Providence may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the annexation of Texas to the United States is a recent and an obvious one which, if it were wrong, it cannot now be repaired.—Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creek and the Cherokee Indians were, by the most exceptionable means, driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi River. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the war of our revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear, I will no longer trespass upon your patience or further tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours' duration, which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

1st. That the present war was brought about by the annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to the objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it is, necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future.—But, although I might have forbore to express any opinion whatever as to the purposes and objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any thing or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially, to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union, of the impression, if it any where exist, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg to submit to your consideration and judgment.

[Mr. Clay here introduced the Resolutions as published in the "Sentinel" two weeks ago.]

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion, there was tremendous cheering.

## ADAMS SENTINEL.

### GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 6, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

#### Distressing Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. WILLIAM SPANGLER, son of Mr. John Spangler, in the neighborhood of Littlestown, aged 21 years, was returning with the team from the quarry with a load of Limestone—when he fell by some unaccountable means under the wheels of the wagon, which passed directly over his head, causing instantaneous death. No person witnessed the shocking event—and the return of the team without him was the first notice given to his friends. He leaves a young wife and one child, with a numerous circle of friends, to mourn his untimely end.

#### The Daily News.

This is the title of a spirited daily Whig paper in Philadelphia, a prospectus of which will be found in another column. It has met with unexampled success since its establishment, and it is hoped will break in upon that locofoco NEUTRAL, the "Ledger."

#### Harrisburg Daily.

PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH.—The Editor of the Pennsylvania Telegraph contemplates publishing a daily paper, during the session of the Legislature, at the low rate of \$2 for the session. He will also publish a semi-weekly paper, during the session, at \$2 the session or \$3 a year, and proposes to publish a dollar weekly paper. Address Theo. Penn, Harrisburg.

Messrs. McCURDY & COULTER, of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, also propose to publish a daily paper during the session—price \$2 for the session. They also publish the Intelligencer weekly at the low price of \$1 a year.—The daily during the session and the weekly during the rest of the year can be had for \$3.

#### Tennessee U. S. Senator.

The Hon. JONAS BELL has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee to be a Senator of the U. States from that State for six years, to end on the 3d day of March, 1853. Mr. Bell was formerly a member, and the Speaker, of the House of Representatives of the U. States. He was Secretary of War during the short Administration of Gen. Harrison, and until the treachery of John Tyler forced him, with the other members of his Cabinet, to retire. The Lancaster Tribune remarks—"It is somewhat remarkable that of the six gentlemen who composed Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, four have since been elected to the United States Senate, viz: Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Badger and Bell. Of the remaining members, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, will in all probability be elected to the Senate at the approaching session of the Ohio Legislature, and we have seen it stated that Mr. Granger will most likely be elected in place of Gen. Dix, from New York, during the present winter. It will be a long time before Mr. Tyler, whose treachery drove these eminent statesmen into private life for a season, will receive a similar mark of confidence from his own native State."

Congress will assemble to-day at Washington—and from the large number of members that had arrived a few days ago, an aquorum would no doubt be had. If an organization can be effected, the President will deliver his Message at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It is a document looked for with considerable interest.

Mr. Alexander W. Russell, (son of Mr. Robert Russell, formerly of Gettysburg,) has returned from Mexico to his father's, in Rockville, Md., in a very enfeebled condition. He was in Capt. Walker's company. He was taken sick at Perote on the 4th of June, and was unable to be with his company at the battle of Umanatlan, where his gallant Captain fell.

Mr. M'MICHAEL, of the North American, who was present at the delivery of Mr. Clay's speech, vouches the fidelity of the published to the spoken speech in the following paragraph:

"The speech, as reported by Mr. Clay himself, is, essentially, and except in unimportant verbal alterations, the same as that he pronounced. No sentiment has been added or suppressed, and there is no attempt in it to soften down any portion of the language which he employed. Indeed, knowing, as we do, that he had nothing to guide him but a few hasty notes, the wonderful powers of memory which enabled him to write out so accurately and faithfully what he uttered, astonish us as much, as we were astonished by the vigor, the energy, and the unflinching freshness which, during more than two hours, this man of threescore and ten displayed in its delivery."

And yet this same venerable person had only a few days before, in the prosecution of his professional engagements, addressed a Jury in another County, for three hours in an important Will case. Acceptable evidence indeed that "his eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated." May they long continue bright and vigorous!—York Rep.

#### Donations to Ireland.

It appears from a partial statement made, and further estimates, that the value of donations from the U. States to Ireland, in kind and money, private and public, during the late year, cannot fall far short of a million and a half of dollars!

It is stated from official documents that there are but 31,000 slaveholders in Kentucky, in a population containing 275,000 whites over twenty-one years of age.

The "fur" of our neighbor of the "Littlestown Visitor" appears to have been "stroked the wrong way"—and considerable "scratching and clawing" has been the consequence. He, it appears, only thought Mr. Clay was wrong in his views of the war—and quoted some excellent locofoco authority for the same. To make up for it, he shows his neutrality this week by quoting from the National Intelligencer a remark about the same speech—that he (Mr. Clay) "now, as ever, counsels his countrymen to the ways of wisdom and the paths of peace and honor." This is what is called neutrality—the Visitor understands it. As to "measuring lances," we cannot engage in "tilt and tournament" until we know that knightly language and knightly bearing characterize our opponent. Such words as "yelping" and "prating" are not the weapons we contend with.

#### Mr. Gallatin and the War.

A letter, or rather pamphlet, of the venerable Albert Gallatin, upon the Mexican war, its origin, abettors, &c., has just been published. His views and opinions almost second and re-echo those of Henry Clay, upon the same question. As a preliminary to peace, he thinks we ought to evacuate the Mexican territory now in our possession, insisting on no other indemnification than that due before the war begun. As to a final arrangement, he says we must wait till peace shall have been restored and angry feelings shall have subsided. At present, the only object is peace.

The universal and intense anxiety to learn the opinions of Mr. Clay on the Mexican War, and the topics connected therewith, is the highest tribute ever paid by the American people to a private citizen, and furnishes the most indubitable evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens in the wisdom and patriotism of the great Statesman. No President's Message, in the most agitating periods of our history, has ever been expected with more anxiety, or read with more avidity—though in the one case, the opinions expressed carry with them only the moral force attached to the name of him who has uttered them, while in the other the authoritative decisions of the most influential department of the Government are embodied. Can the sceptre of power add ought to the fame of a man, who, divested of all its emblems, and clothed only in the majesty of his great intellect, commands, what mere power can never do, the eager and earnest attention of millions of auditors?—Rich. Whig.

#### Death of James Ross.

The last Pittsburg papers announce the death of James Ross, Esq., one of the patriarchs of the city, and one of the early pioneers of the West, and for more than half a century a distinguished and leading member of the Pennsylvania bar. At the commencement of the present century, Mr. Ross occupied a seat in the Senate of the U. States. He was the candidate of the Federal party in this State for Governor on two or three occasions.

On Friday evening week a telegraphic despatch was received at Philadelphia from the banks of the Wabash! An account of the observance of Thanksgiving day (Thursday) at Vincennes, Indiana, was one of the items communicated. There is now an unbroken connexion from Philadelphia to Vincennes, a distance of nine hundred miles!

The York Republican says that the Codorus was, on Wednesday night week, three or four inches higher than on the 8th of October, when it rose to a pitch unequalled for 25 years!

The Codorus Navigation suffered great damage, and it is estimated that it will require \$5000 to restore it to navigable order. The flood was very great also in the Conowago. The Susquehanna was also very high. The streams in this section of country were also greatly swollen, but not so much as on the 8th of October. The rain extended over a wide region of country, and in parts of Virginia and Maryland there has been considerable loss.

The late flood caused several extensive breaches in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Williamsport and Shepherdstown. It is thought that it will put a stop to transportation this winter. The new bridge over the Antietam, at Brien's iron works, has again been carried almost entirely away.

The New York Canal was closed at Buffalo on Tuesday last by ice, and at other points the navigation was suspended from the same cause. The late milder weather would probably cause a re-opening of the navigation.

#### Origin of the War.

The New Orleans Delta, in an article on the origin and prosecution of the war with Mexico, takes the following views, which we have no doubt express the opinion of a decided majority of the intelligent portion of the American people.

"We have never" (says the Delta) "concurred in the view embraced by President Polk and his friends, that the real and the just cause of this war was the invasion of our territory by the Mexicans. We regard the statement in Mr. Polk's message that American blood had been shed on American soil as an extravagance—a rhetorical flourish, attributable, perhaps, to the excitement of the occasion. The country between the Nueces and Rio Grande never was in any just sense of the term, Texas or American soil. Texas had claims to it, but those claims were unsettled, unadjudicated."

The Delta, it must be remembered, is Democratic authority.

Mr. Wm. VORUM, formerly a peace officer in York, was found drowned, a week or two ago, in the Tide Water Canal, a few miles below Wrightsville.

We learn from Buffalo that there has been a heavy gale on the upper lakes.—Several vessels were already known to be lost, and it was apprehended that others had met a similar fate.

#### For the Adams Sentinel.

MA. EDITOR.—One of the first scripture passages that met my eye after reading Mr. CLAY's speech, was the following:

"The words of wise men are heard in quiet more than the cry of him that ruleth among fools. Wisdom is better than weapons of war; but one sinner destroyeth much good."—ECCLESIASTES 9: 17, 18.

#### A FRIEND OF PEACE.

#### Henry Clay.

The gratifying intelligence is announced in the Washington Whig, that the great Statesman of the West purposes to visit Washington this winter, and will probably arrive about the 23d of this month. No man's presence will be greeted with more delight than Mr. Clay's by his hosts of devoted friends. It is said his object is to attend the Supreme Court.

#### Mr. Clay's Speech.

"A great genius," says Waldo Emerson, "is one who gives back to us our own thoughts." There are thousands who will read Mr. Clay's speech and wonder how it can be esteemed so great, since it is only a plain and forcible expression of their own sentiments. They have long thought as Mr. Clay does; they would have expressed themselves just so if they had possessed the faculty of ready and cogent expression. They do not always realize that herein consists the true greatness of Henry Clay. His speeches are all applications of common sense and the most simple obvious truth to the matter under consideration—to the actual and prospective condition of the country. His greatness has nothing of tragedy strut or mystical fog about it. You are quite welcome to forget, while you read, that he is one of the most gifted among orators and illustrious among living statesmen who addresses you, but you cannot be unconscious, though you try never so hard to be so, that a sincere devoted patriot is uttering, from the depths of a generous and fervid soul, counsels which he deems most essential to the safety and well being of his beloved country. You may or may not be conscious that those counsels are the fruits of half a century's observation and experience and of forty years' eminent public service, but you cannot doubt that they are spoken from the fullness of a patriotic and generous heart.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### Reception of Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Taylor is expected to reach New Orleans the second week of December. Committees have been appointed by the Councils of the city, to make suitable preparations for his reception. The Bulletin says, the veteran will receive such a welcome from the whole population of the Crescent City as has seldom or ever been previously witnessed, and he will emphatically be "the City's Guest."

A writer in the National Intelligencer gives an interesting account of a ride of eight hundred miles in eight days, by Col. Fremont, with California domesticated and trained horses. The writer says that these horses eat almost any thing in the way of vegetable food, or even drink, that their master uses, by whom they are petted and caressed, and rarely sold.—Bread, fruits, sugar, coffee, and even wine, (like the Persian horse,) they take from the hand of their master, and obey with like docility his slightest intimation. A tap of the whip on the saddle, springs them into action; the check of a thread rein (on the Spanish bit) would stop them; and stopped short at speed they do not jostle the rider or throw him forward. They leap on any thing—man, beast or weapon, on which their master directs them.

The late freshet in James River, Virginia, has done immense damage. A large amount of corn has been swept off from the low grounds, and a number of splendid bridges carried away, with other serious disasters.

Great Freshet on the Kanawha.—The Philadelphia papers have the following despatch, dated Cincinnati, Nov. 26:

"The Kanawha river, on Friday last, rose 40 feet in thirty hours, overflowing the Salt Works, and destroying one hundred thousand bushels of salt. Great damage was done to the Salt Works all along the line of the river, and large quantities of valuable timber floated away. The river was still rising fast when last heard from."

The Liverpool packet which sailed on Wednesday from New York, took out about \$100,000 in gold, and the Havre packet about \$50,000 in silver.

The town of Columbus, Indiana, has been destroyed by fire. It was a place containing about 600 inhabitants.

It is supposed that at least 75 lives were lost in the late collision between the two steamboats in the Mississippi. The names of 41 are given.

Gen. Taylor was expected to reach New Orleans about the 26th or 27th of November—it would be a great day when "Old Zack" made his appearance, as preparations were made for a great display.

The steamer Acadia, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, took out nearly half a million of dollars in specie.

Mr. Calhoun, in his speech of last February in the Senate, held the following remarkable words:—"Mexico is as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own."

An American China Manufactory.—A gentleman named Ridgeway, from Staffordshire, England, has established a manufactory of China and Queensware, on the Big Sandy River, in Virginia, within a mile and a half of the Ohio.—This manufactory is already the nucleus of a new town which is rapidly rising around it.

#### A New Candidate.

The State of Texas, since its annexation, has become quite bold, and is already pushing forward a candidate for the next Presidency. A locofoco meeting was recently held there, and Gen. SAM. HOUSTON nominated by acclamation, as the man for the crisis. By the time we get Mexico we may also have for the Presidency some dark-skinned General from that quarter, who will be willing to lord it over the free spirits of the North. If Santa Anna should, in the course of his checkered life, happen to be in favor again about the time a President is to be elected, who knows but he may have a PASS to the White House? Strange things happen in these times of ours!

St. Augustine Church, in Philadelphia county, our readers remember, was destroyed by a mob in 1844, during the serious riots there. A suit was brought by the Trustees of the Church against the County, to recover the amount of damage sustained, and on Monday last the suit was ended, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, of \$48,433 87.

A cargo of 1400 bushels of wheat was shipped last week from Baltimore, for one of the towns on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. This is the reverse order of trade, and is in consequence of the failure of the crops in that section.

The Public works of this State suffered very little by the late freshet in the Susquehanna.

The Haytian man-of-war bark Nautilus was blown up about 3 weeks ago, in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, and NINETY persons killed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1847.

The speech of Mr. CLAY, on the subject of the Mexican war, is a masterpiece of a master-spirit. It is national—patriotic—great! I have read it deliberately once and again, and I must say that the more I have read it, the more have I admired its great sentiments and its great author.

That speech confers upon HENRY CLAY as much credit for genius, and honor for patriotism, as any speech from mortal lips ever conferred upon any orator and statesman of ancient or modern renown! It is a clear, luminous chart, giving the true origin and conduct of the war, and pointing out with the clearness of a sunbeam, how and in what manner it ought to be brought to a close. The speech, as a whole, is a beautiful specimen of high, disinterested patriotism, and pure, burning eloquence. It cannot fail to have a thrilling effect upon the Whigs in all parts of the country, while it commands the reluctant assent of the Locofocos! Even the Administration's official organ cannot help saying some clever things of its author.—The "Union" says:

"Mr. Clay has long led the Whig party. He has been run three times for the Presidency: and on two occasions he was the candidate of his party, as he was the champion of its principles. He is, indeed, an extraordinary man. Rising from an humble beginning by the force of his talents, the power of his eloquence, and the energy of his character, he has won his way to the highest offices in our legislative councils, to the head of a great party, and to a distinguished fame in the eyes of the world. He is still an extraordinary man. Age has not dimmed his intellect, nor extinguished his ambition. Though in the 71st year of his life, (having been born on the 12th of April, 1777,) he is still capable of great and almost wonderful efforts. How many men, at his time of life, would have been able to go through the scene which he realized on the 15th instant?"

An Incident.—Surgeon Reynolds related to us yesterday an incident, connected with the battle of Umanatlan, of a novel and extraordinary character.—Cin. Enquirer.

At the time that the gallant Walker was set upon by the Mexican reinforcements, one of his men was dispatched to watch the approach of the column of Infantry, and by signals to hasten its movements. He ascended the steeple of an immense church, and at a distance of some two hundred feet from the earth, got out upon a platform, some thirty inches in width, which ran round the steeple. Missing his footing he fell upon the platform, and dislocated his thigh—narrowly escaping a fall to the earth.

After the battle was over, the poor fellow's cries attracted attention, and some of his comrades ascended to assist him down again. He was, however, found to be so badly injured, and suffering such intense pain, that it was impossible to remove him until the dislocated bone should be replaced. Surgeon Reynolds ascended for that purpose. In his first effort his hold upon the limb slipped, and losing his own balance, he was very near being thrown to the ground.

He was, however, fortunate enough to grasp a fixture of the steeple, by which he recovered his position, and upon that narrow platform, with the aid of one or two men, replaced the bone in its socket, and the man was carried down and speedily recovered. We doubt very much whether a dislocated limb was ever before set in such a place, and under such circumstances.

A New Move.—Gov. Johnson, of S. Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, takes decided ground against the prosecution of the war for purposes of conquest, and thinks that our army should be withdrawn to a defensive line of operations. The Charleston Courier endorses these views of Gov. Johnson; and it is said by Washington letter writers that the Calhoun men generally will fall in with the Whigs and urge the adoption by Congress of Mr. Clay's or some similar resolutions. The partisans of the administration manifest no little uneasiness in view of this new and important development.